producing device 10 is supported by means of a plurality of dampers 19.

Respective dampers 19, detailed description thereof will be omitted, are comprised of a high elastic member such as an air spring, rubber or coil spring, with one end thereof connected to the support plate 18 and the other end thereof fixed on an upper surface of a base member 20A of the housing 20. These dampers 19 act to suppress the vibration or oscillation applied from outside to the optical system 15, preferably less than a wavelength of the laser beam L1 which is approximately 1 μm, or more preferably less than 1/5 thereof. Therefore, according to the holographic stereogram producing device 10 of the present invention, even if vibration or the like is applied from the outside, because that the optical system 15 is maintained in a stable condition, the object light L2 and the reference light L3 are ensured to fall on the hologram recording medium 4 as a stable and high-precision light of incidence free from fluctuations. Thereby, the holographic stereogram producing device 10 can provide a clear and bright holographic stereogram with substantially improved refraction efficiency.

According to this holographic stereogram producing device 10 described above, by provision of the drive signal C2 from the control computer 13 in the controller unit 12 to the recording medium feeder device 34, which signal is sent upon completion of every exposure/recording of one element image portion and corresponding to a subsequent element hologram, the hologram recording medium 4 is driven along its traveling

path by a length corresponding to the one element hologram so as to feed in an unexposed portion of the recording medium, and which is stopped at its position corresponding to the exposure/recording portion P1. By the way, the holographic stereogram producing device 10 is constructed such as to ensure for the oscillation generated in the hologram recording medium 4 by the drive motion to be subside as rapidly as possible. The hologram recording medium 4 is made of a long photosensitive film, and is wound around a feed roller which is provided rotatably, for example, within a light-tight film cartridge (not shown). When this film cartridge is loaded in the holographic stereogram producing device 10, the hologram recording medium 4 is pulled out and unfolded in the holographic stereogram producing device 10 to be driven along its path by the recording medium feeder device 34.

In this condition of the holographic stereogram producing device 10, the shutter mechanism 22 is released open to transmit the object light L2 to receive the image modulation and the reference light L3 to fall on the hologram recording medium 4 from the front and rear surfaces at the exposure/recording portion P1, thereby enabling to expose and record the interference fringes corresponding to the element hologram image on the recording medium. Upon completion of the exposure and recording corresponding to one element image in the holographic stereogram producing device 10, the drive signal C2 is sent from the control computer 13 of the controller 12 to the recording medium feeder device 34 so as to feed in intermittently the hologram recording

medium 4 by the predetermined length as quickly as possible. By the way, the hologram recording medium 4 is wound around a collecting roll (not shown) at its leading edge.

The holographic stereogram producing device 10 repeats the above-mentioned procedures sequentially so as to expose and record a plurality of holographic stereogram images in succession on the long film of the hologram recording medium 4, then performs a predetermined fixing processing to accomplish the production of the holographic stereogram.

Now, referring again to the image capture device 1 that produces the captured image data D1 as the original image data for use in the above-mentioned holographic stereogram producing device 10, at the time of capturing images of the object to form the captured image data D1, the time spatial parameter information TSP that is necessary when capturing images for forming the image data D1 is supplied to the image capture device 1 from the outside. Therefore, on the basis of this time spatial parameter TSP supplied from the outside, the image capture device 1 performs its image capturing.

More specifically, as shown in FIG. 3, the image capture device 1 reads out an appropriate time spatial parameter TSP necessary for its image capturing from various time spatial parameters stored in the storage server 3 via the network under control of a controller (not shown), and executes its image capturing on the basis of this time spatial parameter TSP read out. Here, the time spatial parameter TSP refers to pieces of information indicative of image capture conditions such